

broadly margined with fulvous, the black predominating on the forehead and crown and the fulvous on the nape; the innermost wing-coverts pure white; primary wings coverts and winglet black edged with whitish; quills rusty black, the primaries narrowly, the other quill-broadly edged with pale rufous on the outer edge and tip; lower rump and tail-coverts white broadly tipped with orange-rufous; tail black, edged and tipped with pale rufous, broadest on the outer feathers; lores, sides of the head, chin and throat black, the feathers of the chin and throat strongly tipped with fulvous-white and a curved line of the same colour running from the nostrils over the eye; a patch of white feathers tipped with orange-rufous on each side of the neck; breast orange-rufous; remainder of the lower plumage pale rufous, palest on the centre of the abdomen and lower tail coverts; under wing-coverts and axillaries black with narrow white tips; inner edge of the wing quills whitish.

It is dark brown; bill and feet black (*Capt. H. R. Baker*). Length 130 millimetres; tail 53; wing 68; tarsus 20; bill from gape 16.

C. Boden Kloss.

Nesting of the Little Grey Woodpecker.

The little grey woodpecker *Jungipicus canicapillus* is a very common bird in Singapore and may often be seen running about dead boughs in search of insects. The nest and eggs of it have however never been described. Captain H. R. Baker however espied one evidently nesting, in the dead bough of a tree (*Vernonia arborea*) in the Botanic Gardens at a height of about 15 feet from the ground. He first noticed it making the hole in the first week of March, and on the 24th he and I went to the tree and cut it across to get the eggs which were by them unfortunately almost ready to hatch. The eggs 2 in number were deposited at the bottom of the hole. Without any lining or attempt at a nest. They were rounded, but pointed at the small end and measured .67 by .54 and .65 by .54 respectively.

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The bird must nest very frequently as it is so common and I have often seen it making holes in trees as if to nest and on one occasion, knew of one which seemed to roost regularly in a hole it had made in a dead bough, in the Gardens, where it could be seen every evening sitting in the mouth of the hole, but though it was the breeding season. I found neither eggs nor young birds in the nest.

H. N. Ridley.

Nesting of *Draco Fimbriatus*.

While walking along a jungle track in the forests at Rantan Panjang in Selangor, in August, I came across a nest of this large flying lizard. Mr. Burn-Murdoch who was walking in front called my attention to the eggs, and I found I had stepped on the female lizard which was sitting by the nest and was so much, the color of the dead leaves that I did not see it. The eggs four in number were laid in a depression apparently scooped out by the lizard in the sandy soil. They were oblong with rounded ends 15 mm. long and 8 or 9 mm. thick, quite white.

H. N. Ridley.

A Wasp attacking a Leaf-mining Caterpillar.

In December last I observed a small species of wasp, of the class that the Malays call Peningat, running about on a young mangosteen leaf which was attacked by a leaf-mining caterpillar. The upper epidermis of the leaf had been raised by the caterpillar on both sides of the midrib. The wasp about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, was tearing the loosened epidermis and eventually crept underneath in pursuit of the grub, which was at the further end of its burrow. It was unable apparently to get across the midrib, and after searching about for sometime came out and as it seemed accidentally in running about on the upper surface of the leaf came across the larva. It immediately tore away the loose epidermis above it and seizing its prey flew off with it. The wasp is